in the hands of a very few, who, controlling the sugar trade, carefully guard it from being diverted into other enterprises, such, for instance, as coffee raising. Other cap-Ital has been backward in seeking investment in such lines in Hawaii because there has been so much doubt about the stability of our Government. Annexation will effectually dissipate all such doubts, and the remarkable opportunities Hawaii presents for wise investments unquestionably attract the attention of capitalists. It is very well known, and has been proven many times, that the fear about the Hawaiian Government's stability has had the effect of keeping investors

the fear about the Hawaiian Government's stability has had the effect of keeping investors away. I have heard American insurance company presidents say in Honoluin that they liked the country and would like to invest in it and reap the remuneration that would surely come with development, but that they were in charge of trust funds, and were afraid to make a venture under a weak Government. I do not think Hawaii will have a boom, but I am sure that her progress will be steady and certain under annexation."

The Chinese Minister called on Secretary Sherman to-day and made inquiries about the status the large Chinese population of Hawaii would have if the islands were annexed to the United States. It is said that he complained that the provision of the annexation treaty relating to the exclusion from the United States proper of Chinese now residing in Hawaii was inconsistent, and could not hold good unless the Exclusion act recognized the right of the Government to prevent Chinese from going from one State of the Union to snother.

A pair of interesting visitors who came later in the day to look into this annexation business and to assert their influence against it were Capt, Julius Palmer of Boston, sometimes called "Juke," the Chamberlain of her former highness Lilluokalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, and Joseph Heieluhe, her native Secretary. They had a letter of introduction to Secretary. They had a secretary in the event of the Hawaii and Islands, and was filed for the purpose of protecting her interests in the event of annexation.

# THE TREATY MADE PUBLIC.

### Message of the President Transmitting It the Scunte-Sherman's Report. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- President McKinley's

nessage transmitting the Hawaiian annexation treaty to the Senate reads as follows: To the Senate of the United States:

'I transmit herewith to the Senate, in order that, after due consideration, the constitutional function of advice and consent may be exercised by that body, a treaty for the annexation of the republic of Hawail to the United States, signed in this capital by the plenipotentiaries of the parties on the 16th of June instant. For the better understanding of the subject, I transmit in addition a report of the Secretary of State briefly reviewing the negotiation which has led to this important result.

"The incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the body politic of the United States is the necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of events which, from a very early period of our history, has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the association of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The predominance of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820 by sending to the islands a representative agent of the United States. It found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the King in 1828, the first international compact negotiated by Hawaii. It was signally ansounced in 1843, when the intervention of the United States caused the British Government to disayow the seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British naval commander, and to recognize them by treaty as an independent State, renouncing forever any purpose of annexing the islands or exerting a protectorate over them.
"In 1851 the cession of the Hawaiian kingdom

to the United States was formally offered, and although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its duty to preserve alike the hono and dignity of the United States and the safety of Government of the Hawaiian Islands. From this time until the outbreak of the war in 1861 the policy of the United States toward Hawaii and of the Hawalian sovereign toward the United States was exemplified by continued negofiations for annexation or for a reserved comercial union. The latter alternative was at length accomplished by the reciprocity treaty of 1875, the provisions of which were renewed and expanded by the convention of 1884. mbracing the perpetual cession to the United States of the harbor of Pearl River in the island of Oahu. In 1888 a proposal for the joint guarantee of the neutrality of the Hawalian Islands by the United States, Germany, and Great Britain was declined on the announced ground that he relation of the United States to the islands was sufficient for the end in view. In brief, from 1820 to 1893 the course of the United States to ward the Hawaiian Islands has consistently favored their autonomous welfare with the ex-clusion of all foreign influence save our own, to

clusion of all foreign influence save our own, to the extent of upbolding eventual annexation as the necessary outcome of that policy.

"Not only is the union of the Hawaiian territory to the United States no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relation steadfastly maintained with that mid-Pacific domain for three-quarters of a century. Its accomplishment, despite successive denials and postponoments, has been merely a question of time. While its failure in 1893 may not be a cause of congratulation, it is certainly a proof of the disinterestedness of the United States, the delay of four years having abundantly sufficed to establish the right and the ability of the-republic of Hawaii to enter, as a sovereign contractant, upon a conventional union with the United States, thus realizing a purpose held by the Hawaiian governments through some seventy years of their virtual dependence upon the benevolent protection of the United States. Under such circumstances annexation is not a change; it is a consummation.

"The report of the Severtary of State exhibited

determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations. "The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this treaty, nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine. "Unit logislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing costoms relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged. determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded be-

"The public debt of the republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, including the amounts due to the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

ARTICLE V. ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE V.

"There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawalian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese by reason of anything herein contained shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawalian Islands.

ARTICLE VI. "The President shall appoint five Commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper.

"This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and by the President of the republic of Hawaii, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in accordance with the Constitution of the said republic, on the other, and the ratifications here of shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

possible.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipointeriaries have signed the above articles and
have hereunto affixed their scala.

"Done in duplicate at the city of Washington,
this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight
hundred and ninety-seven.

"John Sherman,

"Francis March Hatce,
"Lorin A. Thurston,
"William Kinney."

REPORT OF SECRETARY SHERMAN. Accompanying the message was the following report from Secretary Sherman:

Accompanying the message was the following report from Secretary Sherman:

"To the President: The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President for submission to the Senate, should it be deemed for the public interest to do so, a treaty signed in the city of Washington on the 18th inst., by the undersigned and by the duly empowered representatives of the republic of Hawaii, whereby the islands constituting the said republic and all their dependencies are fully and absolutely ceded to the United States of America forever. It does not seem necessary to the present purpose of the undersigned to review the incident of 1893, when a similar treaty of cession was signed on Feb. 14 and submitted to the Senate, being subsequently withurawn by the President on the 9th of March following.

"The negotlation which has culminated in the treaty now submitted has not been a mere resumption of the negotiation of 1893, but was initiated and has been conducted upon independent lines. Then an abrupt revolutionary movement had brought about the dethronement of the late Queen, and set up instead of the theretofore titular monarchy a provisional Government for the control and management of public sace, such Government to exist only until terms of union with the United States should have been nezotiated and agreed upon. Thus self constituted, its promoters claimed for it only de facto existence until the purpose of annexation in which it took rise should be accomplished.

"As time passed and the plan of union with the United States should have been nezotiated and agreed upon. Thus self constituted, its promoters claimed for it only de facto existence until the purpose of annexation in which it took rise should be accomplished.

"As time passed and the plan of union with the United States should have been nezotiated and agreed upon. Thus self constituted is promotered to the contingency, the organization of the Hawaiian commonwealth underwent necessary changes; the temporary character of its first Governmen

The present negotiation is, therefore, as has

reard the Hawalian Islands has consistently favores their autonomous welfare with the extended of all foreign influence save our own, to the property and the property of the

gress free to deal with such especial regulation

of the contract labor system of the islands as circumstances may require.

"There being no general provision of existing statutes to prescribe the form of government for newly incorporated territory, it was necessary to stipulate, as in the Dominican precedent, for continuing the existing machinery of government and laws in the Hawaiian Islands until provision shall be made by law for the government, as a Territory of the United States, of the domain thus incorporated into the Union, but having in view the peculiar status created in Hawaii by laws enacted in execution of treaties beretofore concluded between Hawaii and other countries, only such Hawaiian laws are thus provisionally continued as shall not be incompatible with the Constitution or the laws of the United States or with the provisions of this treaty.

United States or with the provisions of this treaty.

"It will be noticed that express stipulation is made prohibiting the coming of Chinese labor-ers from the Hawaiian Islands to any other part of our national territory. This provision was proper and necessary, in view of the Chinese exclusion acts, and it behooved the negotiators to see to it that this treaty, which in turn is to become, in due constitutional course, a supreme law of the land, shall not alter or amend existing law in this most important regard. Respectfully submitted,

"Department of State, Washington, June 15, 1897."

OUR NOTICE TO ENGLAND.

The Fereign Office Notified That We Are Abou

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. LONDON, June 17 - The Foreign Office received notice from the United States Government or June 11 of its intention to annex Hawaii.

On Monday last the Japanese Minister here sent to Lord Salisbury a copy of a paper on the subject that had been lodged by Japan in the State Department at Washington. Lord Salisbury has taken no action in the

matter, and the Foreign Office is authority for the statement that the question is still under consideration. The Globe in an editorial discussing the

deal of anger is displayed, says: protect the islands which would lie at the mercy of any Spanish warships appearing at Honolul while Japan's sea power is so immeasurably superior to that of the United States that a Japanese naval demonstration would place Fresident McKinley in a difficult and perilous

Hawaiian annexation treaty, in which a good

Japanese naval demonstration would place President McKinley in a difficult and perilous position."

The Globe further says it thinks that the declaration made by Marquis Ito, the former Japanese Premier, that Japan had never entertained an idea of a conflict with the United States over Hawaii contains between the lines an underlying feeling of keen resentment. The Globe adds: "Whatever course Japan may follow, Great Britain claims that all her rights and privileges shall be scrupulously respected. Viewing the great strategic value of the group to England, it is a matter of regret that the islands were not added to the British empire long ago, and there was all the more reason to anticipate a prompt and watchful attitude on the part of Lord Salisbury, who should have remembered what a flabby appearance England presented before a contemptuous world in the case of Venezuela. No English Ministry can afford to repeat that often. Lord Salisbury should stiffen his back and tell McKinley plainly that Great Britain claims the right to be consulted before the matter of annexation is decided."

The foregoing recalls the fact that the Globe has been consistent in its clamors that England shall annex everything; that It opposes coercion of the Sultan on the ground that England has nothing to gain by it, and that it fayors Egypt and war for the annexation of the Transvaal.

GERMANY AND HAWAII.

The Question of Annexation is Not Dista

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun BERLIN, June 17 .- The public here display no meern in the matter of the proposed annexation of Hawaii by the United States. A section of the press advises Great Britain and Germany to arrive at a speedy agreement to prevent the United States from taking similar action regarding Samoa.

The Post, probably voicing the official view of the matter, says: "We have no occasion to interfere by protest or otherwise."

# DELAVAN HOUSE FIRE VICTIMS.

ALBANY, June 17.-The bones of three victims of the Delavan House fire of two years and a half ago were unearthed to-day. Workmen have been engaged for several days in removing the unsightly debris preparatory to grading the former hotel site level with the street for a small park. To-day they came across the remains of three bodies, those of two of the servant girls and a porter. They are identified as the remains of Mary Carey, Bridget Fitzgibbons and Thomas

of Mary Carey, Bridget Fitzgibbons and Indias Cannon.
When the exhumation was begun, shortly after the fire, all who perished were accounted for excepting four—these three and Nogenta Sturena, a girl who slept on the top floor. The parts of eleven bodies were taken out at the time, all those of the help who slept on the top floor. Of the guests, only three were lost, and they were not burned, but met their death by jumping from the windows. The body of the Sturena girl is the only one that now remains to he accounted for. The lax policy of allowing the remains to be in the ruins so long has caused expressions of indignation from citizens generally.

STATE PRINTING CONTRACT

### It Is Awarded to Charles Tollner of Brooklyn Whose Bid Was 868, 611.

ALBANY, June 17.-The contract for doing the legislative printing for the two years commenc ng Oct. 1 next was to-day awarded to Charles Tollner of Brooklyn. His bid as computed was 868,611. Mr. Toliner conducts a printing and binding establishment at 292-296 Graham street, Brooklyn. The present contract is held by the Wynkoop, Halleabeck, Crawford Company of New York. Their bid, which was the next lowest, aggregated \$73,653. Nearly every Albany printing firm had submitted bids. The Secretary of State. Attorney-General, and State Comprised the board which awarded the contract, which embraces work each year aggregating probably three times as much as is shown by the computation.

Amass J. Parker, Jr., on behalf of the Albany binding establishment at 292-296 Graham street,

gating probably three times as much as is shown by the computation.

Amasa J. Parker, Jr., on behalf of the Albany Argus Company, protested against the awarding of the contract to Tollner, or to the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company, on the alleged ground that there was coalition between these two bidders, to the detriment of the State's interest. He was informed that the courts could apply the remedy if this claim could be demonstrated.

Gov. Black Decides Not to Be the Guest of Congressman Foots.

ALBANY, June 17.-Gov. Black to-day decided not to accept the invitation of Congressman Foote to become his guest at Port Henry over Sunday. Owing to the Governor's declination Sunday. Owing to the Governor's declination it is not likely that Speaker Thomas B. Reed and Congresamen George N. Southwick of Albany and James S. Sherman of Utica will visit Fort Henry now, as the party had been arranged on the idea that Gov. Black would accept. This meeting had been suggested by Congressman Foote as a means of furthering the appointment of Congressman Sherman as Collector of the port of New York.

## Commission to Examine Voting Machines

ALBANY, June 17 .- Gov. Black has appointed Philip T. Dedge of New York city, an authority on patent law, and Prof. Robert H. Thurston of Cornell University and Palmer C. Ricketts of Renssolar Polytechnic Institute, mechanical experts, as a commission provided for by chapter 450 of the laws of this year to examine voting machines and report upon their utility to the Secretary of State. The fees and expenses of each Commissioner for examining a voting machine shall not exceed \$150 to each Commissioner, to be paid by the parties applying for such examination. on patent law, and Prof. Robert H. Thurston of

ALBANY, June 17.-The hearing before Atorney-General Hancock on the petition filed by Philander B. Armstrong, an organizer and former President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York city, seeking to have the officers of the company removed for misconduct, has been postponed, at the request of counsel, until some date next mouth to be determined The hearing was originally noticed for

CHICAGO, June 17.-Former State Grain Inspector Dwight W. Andrews, who was indicted several weeks ago on charges of larceny and withholding public funds from his successor in office, appeared before Judge Dunne to-day and gave bonds of \$8,000. Andrews has been out of

Col. Archie Baster Off to Europe.

Col. Archie Baxter, clerk of the Assembly, was at the Hotel Metropole last night. Col. Baxter is to sall on Saturday for Europe on a three months holiday.

TWO SCHEDULES FINISHED.

RAPID PROGRESS ON THE TARIFF

BILL IN THE SENATE. It Is Kept Up the Bill Will Be in Conferen tu a Week-The Spirits and Wisco and the Cetten Schedules Completed Vesterday-Bennter Teller Votes with the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- If the same rate of

progress made by the Senate in the last two days is kept up for another week the Tariff bill will at the end of that time be in the hands of a conference committee. In those two days no less than thirty-four pages of the bill, comprising eighty-four separate paragraphs, were disposed of. And now the Senate has gone over about one-half of it and reached schedule J, which has to do with the duties on flax, bemp, jute, and their manufactures. Two full schedules were gone through to-day schedule H spirits and wines, and schedule I. cotton manufactures. The usual attacks were made on almost every paragraph by Senators Jones of Arkansas and Vest of Missouri, but in not a single instance was there a sign of wavering on the Republican side; and all the yea and nay votes taken, down to the last one, showed a Republican majority of from seven to ten. On the last vote, however, the majority was cut down to four, Senators Teller of Colorado and McEnery of Louisiana, who had been supporting the majority all the day, veered around and voted with the Democrats.

In the course of the day Mr. Vest delivered

one of his embittered declamations in opposi tion to a paragraph imposing a duty on natural mineral water. He spoke of the necessity of those waters to many poor patients, and imag-ined their being told to "drink our waters or dle." and that it was better for them to die than for the great protective system to be sacrificed for the great protective system to be sacrificed.
Mr. Tillman of South Carolina participated in
the discussion to the extent of inviting Republican Benators to load the bill as heavily as they
dared, and promising to help them in doing so.
Mr. Allison managed the discussion on the Republican side, no other Senator taking part in it.
It was 11:05 when schedule H (brandy and
distilled spirits) was taken up. The duty on
brandy and distilled spirits not specially
provided for was fixed at \$2.25 per proof gallon,
instead of \$2.50 as in the House bill. The clause
in section 289 as to forfeiting imported liquors
under certain conditions, which the Finance
Committee had recommended to be struck out,
was retained, Mr. Allison having withdrawn the
amendment. The committee amendment to the
other paragraphs was agreed to.
The committee's substitute for paragraph 295,
still wines, was agreed to.
The committee and vermouth,
when in casks, and containing 14 per cent, or
less of absolute alcohol, 30 cents per gallon;
when containing more than 14 per cent, alcohol,
50 cents, and when bottled, \$1.60 per case of a
dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

Paragraph 299 puts a duty of 18 cents per
dozen bottles of not more than three-fourths of
a pint on ginger ale, soda water, and other similar beverages containing no alcohol. Mr. Jones Mr. Tillman of South Carolina participated in

Paragraph 299 puts a duty of 18 cents per dozen bottles of not more than three-fourths of a pint on ginger ale, soda water, and other similar beverages containing no alcohol. Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to reduce the duty to 14 cents. Rejected, 23 to 33. Mr. Teller voted in the negative. The paragraph was agreed to.

Paragraph 300, putting duties on mineral waters, natural and artificial, having been reached, Mr. Vest moved to strike it out, so as to leave mineral waters on the free list, where they now are. The motion was rejected and the paragraph agreed to. It reduces the House rates from 30 cents per dozen pint bottles to 14 cents; from 40 cents adozen quart bottles to 24 cents, and in larger vessels from 30 cents a gallon to 20 cents; and it requires the designation of the contents to be blown into the bottles after Feb. 1 next.

Schedule H having been finished, schedule I (cotton manufactures) was taken up.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) and Mr. Millis (Tex.) argued in favor of putting couton yarn on the free list, was to give a fair, field to the American cetton

(cotton manufactures) was taken up.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) and Mr. Mills (Tex.) argued in favor of putting cotton yarn on the free list, so as to give a fair field to the American cotton manufacturers, who could then defy all competition. Mr. Vest spoke in the same line.

Mr. McLaurin is. C.) attacked the bill generally as being framed on sectional lines and sacrificing the interests of the South to the greed and avarice of the North.

The paragraph as amended by the Finance Committee was agreed to.

The succeeding paragraphs, 303 to 308, were agreed to. Two new paragraphs reported by the Finance Committee, one defining cotton cloth and the other putting a duty of eight cents per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem on silk striped sleeve linings, were also agreed to.

Mr. Vest moved to reduce the duty on readymade clothing (paragraph 311) from 50 per cent. ad valorem to 40 per cent, also to reduce the rates on plushes (312). Both motions were defeated and the paragraphs were agreed to.

The committee amendments to paragraphs from 313 to 319 were agreed to. Paragraph 317 was modified by making the duty on suspenders and braces 40 per cent. instead of 45 per cent., and by making the duty on cotton labels 50 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 25 and 35.

A new paragraph was added, on motion of Mr. Allison, making the duty on cotton far.

50 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 25 and 35.

A new paragraph was added, on motion of Mr. Allison, making the duty on cotton yarns and cotton manufactures from yarns finer than number ten, 10 per cent, ad valorem, in addition to the appropriate duties on the cotton paragraphs. Mr. Vest referred to this new paragraph as a compensatory tax, and he asked Mr. Allison whether he would have offered that amendment if a tax had not been put on raw cotton. Mr. Allison replied that he certainly would not. Mr. Gray asked Mr. Vest whether he had ever discovered where anything compensatory to the consumer came in.

"Oh," Mr. Vest replied, "that is in the clouds or somewhere else. The consumer is merely compensated in general philanthropic declarations as to how much our friends on the other side think of him."

Mr. Jones (Ark.) denounced the proposed com

pensatory paragraph as an abominable fraud hat ought to excite the indignation of every Senator.

The paragraph, however, was agreed to—30 to 26. On this vote Senators McEnery and Teller, who had been voting to-day with the Republicans, voted with the Democrata.

This closed the cotton schedule and brought matters down to schedule J—flax, hemp, jute, and their manufactures. The bill then went

BRIEF SESSION OF THE HOUSE. Mr. Lewis of Texas Wants Information from

the Speaker About the Committees. WASHINGTON, June 17.-There was a little flurry in the House to-day over the approval of the journal, Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) objecting to its approval until the presence of a quorum had been officially established. It was ap proved by a vote of 95 to 75; present and not

The House passed the Senate bill for the relief The House passed the Senate bill for the relief of settlers in Greer county, Tex., so as to protect their homesteads, about 3,200 families being interested in the legislation, and then adjourned until Monday.

Before the adjournment Mr. Lewis (Dem., Tex.) introduced a resolution, preceded by a series of whereases, calling on the Speaker, as soon as may be compatible with public interests, to furnish the following information:

1. What progress the Speaker has made toward the Constitutional organization of the House.

House.

2. What committees have been named for the Fifty-fifth Congress?

3. When the remaining committees will be named?

NAVAL DRILL ON SEA.

he North Atlantic Fleet to Have a Series of Squadron Evolutions.

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- The Navy Department has arranged for another series of evolutions by the North Atlantic squadron, which will take place along the Atlantic coast in August. Particular attention will be paid to squadron formations, and the vessels will be thoroughly drilled in the execution of combination movements. A new feature of the exercises will be evolutions in which only battleships will take part. They will be formed as for battle and put through tactics that would be necessary in a hostile action. The usual gun exercises and drills are included in the programme, which has been submitted to Rear-Admiral Sicard, the commander of the North Atlantic fleet.

Active preparations are being made for organizing the torpedo boat facilita, recently placed in command of Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Kimball. They will be separate from the fleet evolutions. The most interesting feature of the flottilla programme will be the night exercises. vill take place along the Atlantic coast in

to Vacancies for the West Point Graduates WASHINGTON, June 17. - Secretary Algerhause lected the seven leading cadets of this year's gradnating class at West Point for appointment as second Lieutenants of Engineers, and the President will send their nominations to the Senate in a few days. There are vacancies for none of the cadels, and all will be appointed additional Second Lieutenants until vacancies occur. The next nive cadets will be assigned to the artillery branch and the others to the cavairy and infantry arms. So for there is not a vacancy in any branch of the army for one of the cadets.

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them, 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. THE HERO OF FORT PISHER.

Cel. Lamb, Who Communded the Port, Appea

Washington, June 17 .- Col. William Lamb, Chairman of the Republican State Central Com nittee of Virginia, who was the Confederate commander of Fort Fisher, filed a statement with President McKinley to-day that is an important contribution to the discussion over the Fort Fisher fight between Gen. Curtis of New York and Gen. Ames of Massachusetts. Col. Lamb appeals for the recognition of Gen. Cur-

tis's services to his country, and says: "As the Confederate commander of Fort Fisher, I was witness to the skill, the courage, and the inestimable services of Gen. Newton M. Curtis to his country. My fort commanded the last gateway to the South from the outer world, and for months the supplies of arms, ammunition, food, and clothing had successfully passed the largest blockading fleet the world had ever witnessed, supplying the Confederate forces with absolute necessities. So important was this gateway to the Southern cause, that Gen. Lee sent me word that if the fort fell he could not feed his army.
"While desperately wounded and a prisoner

in Chesapeake Hospital, and surrounded by Federal officers who were disabled in the cap-Federal officers who were disabled in the capture of my fort, I learned what the published records of the War Department have since proved, that it is due to the patriotic pertinacity of Gen. Curtis that the attempt to capture this Southern stronghold was not abandoned, with all the serious consequences of such a course, and that the former expedition, recuperated and strengthened, was sent back with such celerity that I had had no adequate time to repair my damage, and, instead of being notified of the impending blow, I had to announce to Gen. Bragg the reappearance of the American armada before my works."

Col. Lamb then describes the conditions of the battle, and adds:

American armada before my works."

Col. Lamb then describes the conditions of the battle, and adds:

"Seizing the flag of his old regiment, the 1424 New York, Gen. Curtis led the desperate charge, and before he planted it triumphantly upon the ramparts he had received four serious wounds, my rifemen killing or wounding every officer of that gallant regiment. Simultaneous with the capture of my left salient, the saliors and marines were routed with disastrous and marines were routed with disastrous officers who led the naval column. Then all of my force not stationed at the guns were burled upon Curtis, and the longest and bloodlest hand-to-hand fight of our war followed, its horrors being enhanced by the fattal fire of the navy into my ranks. So unexpected and desperate was the resistance of my garrison, especially after I had turned three heavy seaface guns upon the Federals in the fort, that those not led by Curtis, instead of overwhelming us with superior numbers, halted and commenced to intremch. Curtis still led his men upon the ramparts, assisted by the navy, gradually surrounding us and pushing us out of our works until, recoiving two frightful wounds, losing an eye and a portion of his scalp at the base of his brain, he was dragged out for dead, but not until he had refused to retire and had rendered the recovery of the fort by its garrison impossible without the assistance of Bragg, which never came.

"While I would not detract from the ability or courage of any of the officers, army or navy, who captured my fort and garrison on the evening of Jan 15, 1985, yet I feel, in common with my officers and men, that to Gen, Curtis, whose glant form towering above his men made him a conspicuous object to his foe, more than to

my officers and men, that to Gen. Curtis, whose giant form towering above his men made him a conspicuous object to his foe, more than to any one else on the Federal side, is due the entrance of the works and their fall after six hours' hard fighting on that eventful winter night. To the persistency of Gen. Curtis and to his courage are due the earlier termination of our dreadful struggle by many months, with all the lives saved and human misery stopped; and for this alone, wearing his Congressional medal (the Victoria Cross of the Federal army), he is deserving of the highest recognition at our hands.

deserving of the highest recognition at our hands.

"I have come to you, Mr. President, of my own volition. The only intimation Gen. Curtis had of my intention was when I had him asked if he desired anything at the hands of your Administration, to whose success in November last he so realously contributed, when he modestly said if you should see fit to make him a director of the Pacific road it would be most acceptable. Before calling on you I asked my friend Senator Platt of New York if it would be agreeable to him to have me ask a position for one of his constituents, and he said he would be pleased to have Gen. Curtis recognized in any way. But I do not think you should charge the appointment of Gen. Curtis even to the great State of New York; he belongs and should be charged to the whole Union, which he did so much to preserve."

JOHN W. FOSTER'S MISSION.

Official Confirmation of the Cabled Repor

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- The State Department to-day received official confirmation of the St. Petersburg despatch printed this morning announcing the departure of the Hon. J. W. Foster, special Ambassador of the United States, from that city, and saying that it was under from that city, and saying that it was understood his mission had been successful. That mission was to negotiate a convention with the Russian Government providing for a closed season in Behring Sea in the interest of the protection of the scals. Mr. Foster will return to the United States via Paris and London, reaching here some time in August. He will then devote himself to the effort of securing a similar convention with Japan, in conference with Minister Hoshi at this capital. With these in existence, it is believed that Great Britain will no longer refuse to consider propositions to modify the regulations regarding pelagic scaling in Hehring Sea, and which do not expire by limitation until the close of the season of 1898,

WOODFORD AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Conference with Him. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- It is said authoritatively that the President expects Gen. Stewart L. Woodford to leave Washington for Madrid about June 28. He will then have received posabout June 28. He will then have received pos-tive instructions from the President, who will have determined the policy to be pursued with reference to Cuba by that time. Gen. Woodford dined with the President and Mrs. McKinley this evening and afterward had a long conference with Mr. McKinley. He will leave for New York to morrow, but will return to Washington in a short time.

New Legislation Proposed in the House. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Among the new leg islation proposed in the House to-day was the

Joint resolution by Mr. Stokes of South Caro lina, providing for constitutional amendment authorizing the imposition by Congress of a graded income tax.

Joint resolution by Mr. Evans of Kentucky, authorizing the President to alter, amend, modify, or revoke, as he may deem just and expedient, any or all previously made rules providing for the classification of the civil service and regulating admission thereto.

Bill by Mr. Shafroth of Colorado, transferring to the several States the arid portions of the public domain therein. authorizing the imposition by Congress of

Permission Refused the French Cable Company

Washington, June 17.-The President has refused the French Telegraph Cable Company per mission to land its lines on Cape Cod or any othor part of the New England coast on the ground that similar requests made before by other companie for like privileges have been refused by the Government. One of the last appearances of Mr. Hlaine at the Capitol was to submit an argument before the Senate Commerce Committee against granting the right of a French cable line to land on any part of the Carolina coast.

American Catholic College for Women.

WASHINGTON, June 17.-Mother Julian, Su perior-General of the American branch of the Sisters of Notre Dame, is in the city arranging for the establishment here of the first American Catholic college for women. A plot of ground near the Catholic University has been purchased, near the Catholic University has been purchased, and the new institution will be under the auspices of the university authorities. The faculty, however, will be composed of women of the order. The hastitution will be known as Trinity College, and ground for the buildings will be broken shortly. A convent will also be erected to serve as the summer home of all the Sisters in the vicinity of Washington. in the vicinity of Washington

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- A case involving the right of persons who believe in curing disease

by prayer to practice on persons of like mind

who are really sick came up in the Police Court to-day, when Bertha H. Sessford, known among her friends as "Dr." Sessford, gave bond for fu-ture appearance on a charge of practising insditure appearance on a charge of practising medicine without a license. The cause of the action
was the death of a boy from diphtheria while
under faith-cure treatment by Miss Seasford.
The case will be heard on Monday, the 28th.
The degree of loctor of Laws will be conferred
by Georgetown University upon the Rev. James
J. Dougherty, Director of the Mission of the Immaculate Conception of New York city a d
Staten Island. The commencement exercises
will be held next Wednesday. President McKinley will present the diplomas.
Joseph T. Bender of New York city has been
selected for appointment as Assistant Indian
Commissioner, and will be nominated in a few
days. He has been identified with Indian
affairs and in negotiating treaties with various
tribes, and first entered the Government service
in 1869.

\$20 and \$25 Business Suits

English Worsteds, principally grey mixtures, just the thing for business, 3 button walking coats. They are a part

out at \$12.50.

Quite a lot of the piece goods in the Order Department was taken from the old firm. We will make up suits from it for \$5 to \$10 less than price. Trousers proportionately less.

# EO THOMPSON'S SONS Near Park Place.

IMPORTING TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.

APPEAL TO THE PAPAL DELEGATE. Bevolt Against the Ecclesiastical Policy of Bishop Becker of Georgia WASHINGTON, June 17 .- According to an ap-

peal which has been received by Archbishop Martinelli, representative of Leo XIII., from the secular clergy of the diocese of Georgia, there is a widespread revolt against the ecc siastical policy of Bishop Becker. The revolt is one which grows out of want of harmony be-tween the Bishop and his clergy, and this feeling was emphasized by the recent triumphant tour of Archbishop Gross of Portland, Ore., through his old diocese of Savannah.

Thirteen years ago Bishop Gross, then of Saannah, was transferred to Portland, and Bishop Becker of Wilmington, Del., was transferred to Georgia. When Bishop Becker reached his post of duty he falled to put himself en rapport with the clergy already in the dio-cese, which course was intensified by his bringing with him the Rev. Benjamin J. Keiley. an eloquent clergyman, whom he made Vicar-General and established in Atlanta, although there was at the time a Vicar-General, Father Cafferty, in office. While the latter continued to hold office, the former was in reality the Bishop's constant representative and enjoyed all Thus matters have progressed until about

three years ago, when Father Schlenke of Co

lumbus was peremptorily removed from his parish and reduced to a curacy in Savannah. With German pertinacity Father Schlenke appealed to Cardinal Satolli, and was by him reinstated. This was the first backbone which was
given to the feeling against the Bishop's policy.
Recently Bishop Becker has abolished one of
the parish churches in Atlanta, turning it over
to the Marists, at the same time giving them
control of entire north Georgia, as well as a considerable slice of south Georgia around Brunswick. The priests in the territory thus given
away protested loudly, and have sent
an appeal to Archbishop Martinelli, which
has been signed, not only by themselves,
but by the other secular clergy, with
possibly one exception. They claim in their
appeal to Archbishop Martinelli that they have
been deprived of their means of sustenance,
after having given their lives to church work,
and they further point out that the policy of
giving away the most important parts of the
diocese to the church orders discourages the
secular clergy and breaks up all future possibilities of ambition, citing as an evidence that
during the last ten years there has not
been a vocation for the secular clergy in the
State, a condition of things brought about by
the knowledge of the people that there is no
promotion ahead for young levites, since all the pealed to Cardinal Satolli, and was by him re

the knowledge of the people that there is no promotion ahead for young levites, since all the choice places will be filled by Jesuita, Marists, and other Church orders.

In all of this disagreement there is no intimation of any lapse of morals or want of zeal, only that the Bishop is pursuing a fatal policy in governing his diocese, which will prevent it from showing as good a record as those about it. He had previously given away the city of Macon, the third Catholic point of Importance in the State, to the Jesuita, so that a secular clergyman visiting that point is out of his element. Half of Augusta was likewise disposed of. Bishop Becker is a student and a recluse, mixing very little with people, and is unapproachable because of his reserve.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900

Defray the Cost of Our Exhibits. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- A bill accepting the nvitation of the French republic to take part in the Paris Exposition of 1900 was reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today and was placed on the calendar. It appropriates \$500,000 to defray the cost of suitably representing this Government at the exposition. which is \$150,000 more than the Secretary of State recommended. In a report on the bill the

State recommended. In a report on the bill the committee says that France expended \$1,000,000 at the Columbian Exposition, and Russia and Germany have already appropriated like amounts for the French Exposition, and the increased amount is recommended in order that the representation of the United States may be in keeping with the dignity and importance of the Government.

The bill directs the heads of the various departments to prepare exhibits illustrative of the history, statistics, and methods of administration of the Government, at a cost not exceeding \$10,000 for each department. Provision is made for the appointment of a Director-General at an annual salary of \$10,000, an assistant at \$6,000, and the necessary experts and clerical force.

FOR THE ASIATIC STATION. The New Gunboat Helena Under Orders to Sal Early in July.

WASHINGTON, June 17.-The new gunboat Helena will be placed in commission at the New York Navy Yard next week, with Commander Swinburne in charge and Lieut. Laird as navigating officer. She is under orders to proceed early in July for the Asiatic station, where she is to be assigned to duty up the rivers navi-

is to be assigned to duty up the rivers navigated by the old Monocaey for years. The Monocaey is to be condemned and sold, as she is of no further value to the navy.

Soon after the Helena arrives some changes will be made in the fleet. The Olympia will probably return to San Francisco and the Charleston sent out as the flagship. The Philadelphia at about the same time is to be withdrawn from Hawaii and her place taken by the Baltimore, now undergoing repairs at Mare Island.

ADMIRAL BROWN RETIRES TO-DAY. This Will Make Admiral Kirkland the Bank ing Officer on the Active List.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Rear Admiral George Brown, the senior officer of the navy, will be retired from active service to-morrow under the age clause, and Admiral Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island yard, becomes the ranking officer on the active list, Commodore Matthews officer on the active list, Commodore Matthews going to the grade of Admiral and Capt. Kautz to the grade of Commodore. The next retirements in the navy of high ranking officers will be those of Commodore Phythiau, who retires July 18, to be followed in September by Commodore Rush Wallace, commanding the Newport training station. Neither of these officers will attain the rank of Rear Admiral, and their cases are exceptional, as practically every officer who reaches the Commodore list town of the property of the highest grade before recovery of the second of the highest grade before recovery of the second of the highest grade before recovery of the second of the highest grade before recovery of the second of the highest grade before recovery of the second of the highest grade before recovery of the second of the secon y officer who reaches the Commodore list advances to the highest grade before re-

Nominations by the President. Washington, June 17.—President McKinley sent the following nominations to the Senate

Jacob E. Houts, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Nebrasks.
Charles F. Nesler of New Jersey, to be an Indian Inspector.
John U. Smith of Oregon and William J. Jones of Washington, to be Commissioners for the District of Alaska.
Henry J. Cleveland, Indian agent at the Pima agency. Arizona. Henry J. Cleveland, Indian agent at the Pima agency, Arizona, Clinton A. Snowden, Commissioner for the Puyaliun Indian reservation, Washington, Charence L. Chaftes of Nebraska, member of the Missouri River Commission.

Lieut. Commander Eugene De Forrest Heald, to be Commander; Lieut. George P. Colvocoresses, to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieuts, Junior Grade, John F. Luby and Lewis J. Clark, to be Lieutenants, Ensign George W. Logan, to be Lieutenant, junior grade; Raymond Spear of Pennsylvania, assistant surgeon in the navy.

Powell's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 17.-These numinations were confirmed:

William F. Powell of New Jersey, to be Minister to Hayti, http://hen.j. Weekss of Nebraaks, Register of the Land Office at O'Neill, Neb.

A JAP CUTS HIS THROAT.

STEWARD WAU CHITA TRIES TO RILL HIS WIFE AND THEN HIMSELP.

His Wife Likely to Recover, but He Will Prob

a Wife Likely to Recover, but He Will Probably Bie—The Trouble Caused by Jealous and a Quarrel Over Some Broken Varies Me Was Employed on the Monitor Puritan. Wau Chita, the Japanese steward for Capa Bartlett of the United States monitor Puritan, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, attempt of the stock taken from the old firm and for that reason we are closing them ed to kill his wife at half past 6 o'clock last night, after which he cut his own throat with suicidal intent. She will recover, but he is in a precarious condition. The couple were married about a year ago, and have lived on the fre floor of a tenement at 35 Greene lane, two blocks from the navy yard, for four months. Mrs. Ide Chita, who is an American, was formerly man

Chita, who is an American was formerly may ried to a man named Spangeary, and they lived at North Adams, Mass. Her former husband is dead, but she has a five-year-old daughter. Wau Chita is 30 years old, and is said to be of a very jealous nature. His wife is 25. On Wednesday night the wife accidentally nulled some drapery that covered the manual and in doing so upset and broke two Japanese vases which Wau highly prized. He heat her, and she confided her troubles to Mrs. Klingsmith, a Japanese woman who lives on the see ond floor. The result was that Mrs. Chita left

ond floor. The result was that Mrs. In the house and reimafned all hight with a She returned yesterday morning, and in band was cross. The couple were fogeterday afternoon when Klingsmith and entered their apartments. Beer was and consumed, and then the breaking wases was referred to, and Klingsmith was only an accident and that Wau overlook it. Wan became angry and the Klingsmiths out of the rooms. The about 3 o'clock.

Wan and his wife had more beer, and came more angry, and about half past of Mrs. Chita screamed and junned through the carried the sash with her. Mrs. Klitheard the noise and ran into the street, he saw Mrs. Chita she picked her unafor an ambulance. Surgeon Goddard she saw Mrs. Chita she picked her and for an ambulance. Surgeon Goddard Cumberland Street Hospital four it Chita had been cut on the right a right shoulder, and the face with a sight shoulder, and the face with a She also had a wound on the right of the throat. The woman said that lying on the bed when her husband are of being unfaithful to him, and then go bureau got a razor and attacked he broke away from him as he was tryin her throat and jumped through the The surgeon and a policeman found Wilying on the floor of another room with a wound in his throat. Husband and w taken to the Cumberland Street Hospita it was said last night that the woman cover, but that there was little hope man. Was Chita has been in the emptor Government for over a year and is said excellent steward.

JOHN SHRIVER'S TRIAL

Jury Be Instructed to Acquit. WASHINGTON, June 17.-The trial of John

Shriver for alleged contumacy was resumed this morning. Judge Dittenhoefer added another point to those made in his motion on Tuesday that the Judge instruct the jury to bring in a verdict for the defence. He held that here was no complete evidence to show that the questions in the indictment had ever been put to the defendant or that be had refused to

District Attorney Davis carefully went over the ground covered by Judge Dittenhoefer, and

the ground covered by Judge Dittenhoefer, and replied to his arguments at length. In speaking of the necessity of summoning a witness, touched on yesterday by the court, Mr. Davis held that while a subpoena was a writ, and must be in writing, a summons might be verbal if the one summoned accepted it.

At 11:15, while Mr. Davis was in the middle of his argument. Justice Bradley excused the jury until to-morrow morning, signifying that if the arguments on the motion should be concluded to-day he would take the question under advisement. Mr. Davis concluded at 11:30 and Judge Jere Wilson replied to Mr. Davis. Judge Wilson dealt almost exclusively with the question as to whether or not Mr. Shriver was properly summoned. He closed his argument as recess time and the court adjourned until to morrow.

It is the general impression that should like

morrow.

It is the general impression that should Justice Bradley sustain the motion to dismiss the case it would be done not on the points made by the defence but on the one which the Judge himself had brought up, that the witness had not been properly summoned.

The will of Augustus G. Ramppen was fird or probate in the Surrogate's Court in lyn yesterday. The estate is valued at \$41,000. After devising \$600 a year to Margaret Clune, who has done faithful service in my father s "who has done faithful service in my father's family;" the income of \$12,000 to the testator's nephew. Francis A. Ramppen, and \$3,000 to John E. Clarkson, a friend, the residue of the estate is to be divided among the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, St. Mary's Hospital, Sisters of the Foor of St. Francia, the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and the House of the Good Shepherd.

Judgment for \$13,809.83 was entered yester lay against Edward Miller, the hatter of 164 and 1147 Broadway, in favor of Louis S. Miller on notes. The liabilities are said to be about on notes. The liabilities are said to be about \$25,000. Mr. Miller has been in the hat begins thirty years and for more than half that time was at 4 Astor place.

The W. J. Johnston Company, publishers of 203 Broadway, has applied to the Suprant Court for voluntary dissolution of the company, and Justice Beckman yesterday set sept that the date for the order to show cause. The habities are \$3,420 and assets \$8,930.

Cheaper Fares to Concy Island. The officers of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad, better known as the Smith and Jay

street line, have decided to reduce the fare 10 Coney Island from ten cents to five conts 52 week days not holidays, beginning on Minday, The reduced fare will hold good until Sept. 30. Proposed Insurance Fund for Postal Clerks. PHILADELPHIA, June 17.-The Postal Hallway Cleras in annual convention to-day adepted a



Every day engagements are entered into

and marriages are made between people who have no business to be married. We men enter into the most serious obligation who have no business to be married. We men enter into the most serious obligation of life without the proper physical equipment for it. When a woman marries size tacitly makes the declaration that she means to become the mother of children. This declaration ought also to mean that she is physically able to perform what she undertakes. The bearing of a child is all too irrequently an injustice to both mother and child. The woman who expects to bear in tellectual and physically healthy children should be herself in strong and vigorous health. The organs that make her a woman should be free from any taint of disease of weakness. If they are not, the child will have a bare chance for health, and the mother may easily make herself a weaknersous, semi-invalid for the rest of her ide. Female weakness of any kind—whether hereiditary or acquired—may be cured by the right sort of treatment. Dr. Pierre a Faverite Prescription is designed for the titalright sort of treatment. Dr. Pierre's Favitie Prescription is designed for the treatment and cure of just this one class of the eases and no other. It works in a perfectly rational way directly on the organs affected. It cleanses them of all impurities along any inflammation that may be pre-sent and that generally is present in sickness if stores the organs to their natural healthy regular action—prepares them for the accomplishment of woman's greatest and, and if taken during gestation, the time of parturition will be comparatively sate and painless.

The "Favorite Prescription" is not a circuit and if the general avsten is run-down the first and if the general avsten is run-down the first and if the general avsten is run-down the first and if the general avsten is run-down the first and if the general avsten is run-down the first and if the general avsten is run-down the first account of the prescription of the first first and if the general avsten is run-down the first fir